

Amendments to the Claims:

Listing of claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for obtaining transgenic plants having an increased capacity to synthesize, to accumulate and to exude organic acids, by integration into their genome of a recombinant heterologous DNA molecule encoding enzymes that synthesize organic acids, involving the following steps:

[a.] a) [preparation of] preparing a recombinant heterologous DNA molecule encoding one or more genes for enzymes that synthesize organic acids, linked to a promoter sequence functional in plants, said promoter comprising a 35S promoter of a cauliflower mosaic virus, and to a transcription termination/polyadenylation sequence functional in plants, wherein the recombinant DNA molecule comprises a gene that codes for an enzyme selected from the group consisting of citrate synthase[,] and a gene of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* that codes for citrate synthase[, and malate dehydrogenase];

[b.] b) [the transformation of] transforming plant cells with the recombinant DNA molecule, and

[c.] c) [the regeneration of] regenerating transgenic plants starting from transformed cells, or of seeds from plants obtained from these transformed cells, for one or several generations, wherein the genetic information of these transformed cells includes the recombinant DNA molecule coding for enzymes that synthesize organic acids.

Claims 2-16 (canceled)

Claim 17 (previously presented): The method according to claim 1, wherein the transcription termination sequence is the transcription termination sequence of the Nopaline Synthetase gene.

Claims 18-26 (canceled)

Claim 27 (previously presented): The method according to claim 1, wherein the promoter is a constitutive promoter.

Claims 28-31 (canceled)

Claim 32 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the promoter is a root-specific promoter.

Claims 33-46

Claim 47 (withdrawn)

Claims 48-56 (canceled)

Claim 57 (withdrawn)

Claims 58-138 (canceled)